

# PARIS.

## Herald Special Report from the Capital.

### Chevalier Wikoff in Defence of a Free Press.

### Darkening Prospects of the Beleaguered City.

### Excitement Over Rumors of Bazaine's Capitulation.

### Determination to Defend the Place to the Last.

### Number, Position and Calibre of the German and French Guns.

### Departure of the Empress Eugenie from Wilhelmshöhe.

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### THE AMERICAN EXODUS FROM PARIS.

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### THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Batch of Letters from the Beleaguered City—From President—M. Portalis' Office, Punishment and Defence—Action of Chevalier Wikoff in Behalf of a Free Press—His Success—A Serio—Council of War.

London, Nov. 2—P. M.

Paris letters, dated in the French capital on the 2nd ultimo, have reached this city.

These communications possess very little interest with regard to the actual situation of affairs inside the fortifications beyond the evidence which they afford of the gradual and still more certain hopelessness of the French securing a deliverance from the siege.

The writers mention that Edouard Portalis, editor of *La Verité*, was arrested for publishing news of the proclamation of the "Red" republic at Lyons. After the accused had had a magisterial examination, the following letter appeared in *La Verité* as having been addressed to the editors:—

GENTLEMEN—Having learned in the course of the preliminary interrogatory to which M. Portalis was subjected, according to custom yesterday in the prison of the Conciergerie, that he positively refused to make known the source from which he had drawn a portion of the information published by him on Saturday last, and the publication of which, to the surprise of everybody, caused his arrest suddenly, I consequently consider it my duty to make known to the Judge d'Instruction that I gave to Portalis the news of the *Republique Rouge* having been proclaimed in Lyons. I also informed him of the existence of a similar, analogous movement in the west of France, and declared to him that I had received the intelligence of both matters from a member of the diplomatic body who had himself read it in a late number of a London newspaper.

From this point the letter of explanation goes on to state and explain how M. Portalis first took the precaution to speak to General Trochu on the subject, and even then afterwards only published the matter in the form of an editorial interrogatory addressed to the government. The writer declares that the Portalis arrest had surprised the American world in Paris profoundly, and then goes on in conclusion thus:—I admit that the existing situation is an exceptional one.

The government, acting in the interest of all, citizens and strangers, is obliged to exercise a more vigilant watchfulness than in ordinary times, but I cannot admit that the population of Paris, which exhibits at the present moment a degree of calm, moderate courage, approaching nearly to the sublime, in the presence of the most formidable army in Europe, can be frightened by reading articles in a newspaper, even when those articles are printed in type of extraordinary size and contain certain disagreeable news. In presence of the accusation of which I am the innocent cause I consider myself bound in honor to come forward and claim my share of the responsibility in my own name; in the name of the services of Portalis, services which are rendered sacred to the cause of national defence; and in the name of the liberty of the press, which has been frequently defended and eloquently vindicated by the men, one of them in particular (Jules Favre), who now sit in power in the Hotel de Ville. Allow me, therefore, to ask his liberation, respectfully,

HENRI WIKOFF, of New York.

This letter fell like a bombshell in the government camp. "It is evidently a Prussian device," cries Favre; "a second Bismarck come to judgment!" Soberford rushed out for the barricades, and Trochu stood on his guard against a sudden surprise.

The orderlies and aides on duty near the executive clattered off on the pavement immediately, dashing off with despatches in all directions from the Hotel de Ville.

The unfortunate journalist Portalis was instantly ordered out, but in secret, as a person was permitted to see him without having first obtained a special permit for that purpose from the officials.

Eventually Mr. Wikoff summoned the Judge to hear the case, and M. Portalis was liberated.

The acceptance of this moloch for a mountain proves very clearly that the present government of France is following closely on the heels of the empire in its treatment of the public press and journalistic writers.

A SORTIE AND MISTAKE.

The Paris letters supply the following account of the sortie which was made from the city on the 21st ultimo. The writer says:—Twice during the engagement the soldiers of the Garde Mobile

died in confusion on the men of the Franco-Prussians, mistaking them for the Prussian enemy.

IN COUNCIL.

On the 22d October, says another writer, a council of war was held in order to debate the advisability of attempting with a large force to open the communication between Paris and Orleans by attacking the position of the enemy near Chateaufort. It was decided, however, that such an attempt would not succeed, and the idea was consequently abandoned. The prospects of the French in Paris appear, therefore, to grow more and more gloomy daily.

#### ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

##### TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later News—Positions Occupied by the Prussians—Manufacturing Arms—A Bombardment Momentarily Expected—Rumors of Bazaine's Capitulation—Florence and Bianqui Unpopular—The National Loan—An Obstinate Defence Determined On—The People Resolute—Provisions Plentiful—Fortifications Strengthened—The Prussian Batteries—News from Tours.

Tours, Nov. 2, 1870.

The government is in receipt of advice from Paris to October 23.

PRUSSIAN REOCCUPYING OLD POSITIONS.

The Prussians had resumed, in force, some positions which they had previously abandoned; from others they had been dislodged after hard fighting, and the Parisians held these points and were fortifying them.

MANUFACTURING ARMS.

The principal cannon foundry of the city, which is capable of turning out ten guns per day, had completed an iron-clad locomotive armed with heavy ordnance. The same establishment was busy employed in the manufacture of Chassepots and light artillery.

A BOMBARDMENT MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

The National Guard had received thirty-six new field pieces. The *Electeur* says the Prussian siege guns are before the city and Paris may be bombarded at any moment.

RUMORS OF BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Rumors of the capitulation of Bazaine were circulated in Paris on the 27th, and created intense agitation. *Le Combat*, Felix Pyat's newspaper, charged the government with knowing the fact and withholding it from the public. The citizens, incensed at this accusation, destroyed all the copies of Pyat's journal they could find and sought to arrest the editor. The *Journal Officiel* published an indignant denial, the government not deeming it possible that Bazaine could betray his trust.

THE BARRICADES.

It is claimed that such a formidable system of defence by barricades has been arranged that it will be impossible to take Paris by assault.

VOLUNTEERS COMING FORWARD.

The Paris newspapers are filled with details of the enrolment of volunteers from the National Guard for active service. A platform was built on the Place du Pantheon, on which was placed the motto, "Citizens, the country is in danger." Under this were inscribed the dates, 1792 and 1870. Drums beat the charge, and as the crowd filled the square the roar of the cannonading beyond the walls could be heard. The Mayor delivered a patriotic address, at the close of which thousands pressed forward to enrol their names. The Sixteenth battalion of the National Guard volunteered *en masse*. In the schools the boys over sixteen years of age drill daily.

A NEW ARTILLERY CORPS ORGANIZED.

A corps of artillery had been organized at Paris, which would be armed with mitrailleuses raised by subscription and presented to the government.

SUSPENSION OF THE JOURNAL OFFICIEL.

The publication of the *Journal Officiel* will be suspended, and an official bulletin will be issued instead.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ARTILLERY.

General Trochu had received 30,000 francs as a voluntary contribution from certain citizens for the equipment of a battery.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The subscribers to the national loan were numerous. Seven hundred and fifty millions had been paid in of the portion due October 31.

GUNPOWDER.

There was sufficient sulphur in the Caracanis to make powder for six months.

THEATRICALS FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES.

At the Comedie Francaise matinees were given to raise funds for the wounded. Concerts were also being held for the same purpose, which the public patronize liberally.

THE CITY TO BE OBSTINATELY DEFENDED.

All advice from Paris concludes with the statement that the utmost determination prevailed, and that the defence would certainly be obstinate and prolonged.

ADDITIONAL NEWS—THE PEOPLE RESOLUTE.

News has been received from Paris to October 29. The people were strong in their determination to defend the city to the last extremity. Great numbers of enrolments in the National Guard had been made, in order to strengthen the defence of the fortifications.

MANUFACTURING CANNON—PROVISIONS PLentiful.

Private subscriptions to pay for cannon to be placed upon the works had already reached a sufficient amount to purchase one thousand pieces, which were being rapidly made at the various works. It was estimated that the nations of fresh and salt meats would suffice the city until the end of January.

The journals assert that bread will not be dealt out in rations until the 1st of January, the supply on hand being ample.

WITNESSING THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Work on the fortifications was progressing actively in the direction of Bagneux, in spite of the determined opposition of the enemy. A large redan was in course of construction there, which was expected to add largely to the defensive strength of that line.

PRUSSIAN BATTERIES.

The Prussians are constructing heavy batteries near Vezou, before Courbevoie and at Bagneux. They have also placed heavy artillery at Comaigle-Rol.

DESPATCHES FROM TOURS.

On the 21st ult. General Trochu received despatches from Tours dated the 24th.

HONORS TO PRUSSIAN DEAD.

The *Moniteur*, of Paris, writes, as a proof of the humanity of the French, the fact that Prussian wounded who died in the French ambulance hospitals were followed to their graves by French soldiers.

MINOR MATTERS.

Three hundred breech-loading cannon had been constructed and presented to the government by private citizens.

The sum paid in on the national loan already amounted to over 90,000,000 francs.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

The government has decreed that in future the decoration of the Legion of Honor will be conferred only for distinguished military services.

THE BALLOON MAIL.

A credit of 40,000 francs is accounted for at the Post Office Department by balloons constructed for postal service. M. Dupuy de Lorne has been charged with the direction of the works for making the balloons.

THE NEUTRALITY.

All Englishmen and Americans were to have left Paris on the 25th. Orders had been given at the British embassy to place all documents and valuables in the cellars.

BAVARIANS CHARGED WITH USING EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

The journals of Paris announce that Bavarian prisoners, captured in encounters with the invest-

ing forces, were found to have explosive bullets in their possession. The fact was fully witnessed for the purpose of calling to it the attention of the civilized world.

PARISIAN ARDOR UNABATED.

The latest advice from Paris represents that the ardor of the people is unabated, and no doubts are anywhere expressed of ability to hold out for weeks, perhaps months, still.

THE PROVISION QUESTION—A RIOT.

The supply of fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last until December 15, while the salted provisions will supply the city five weeks longer. It seems, however, that the stores are not judiciously distributed. On the 26th ult. a riot occurred in a market of the Arrondissement des Batignolles. The populace rushed into the market *en masse*, clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was suppressed without serious difficulty.

The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevoie, Meudon and Bagneux.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS—THE PROSPECT.

A correspondent at Paris writes on the 26th:—We are much more quiet. We cannot make out whether the Prussians mean a bombardment or not. The National Guards are not worth their salt. In the last sortie we had 50,000 men, and they could not stand against 8,000. They fought well at first, but soon fled. The town ought to be impregnable, but it is doubtful whether the men will fight.

UNFAVORABLE NEWS SUPPRESSED.

Communication with the outside world is still partially maintained. English journals of the 8th had been received. The government steadily suppresses all unfavorable news. The prosecution against the *Verite* was for the publication of false intelligence, known officially to be true.

## THE BESIEGING ARMY.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Preparations for the Bombardment—Number and Position of the German Guns—Their Calibre—Range of the Batteries—French Works—Armament of the French Forts.

London, Nov. 2, 1870.

A telegram from Versailles furnishes details of the preparations made by the Prussians for the attack on the forts around Paris, which are as follows:—

NUMBER AND POSITION OF THE GERMAN GUNS.

The besiegers possess 180 heavy guns mounted on field carriages, and not on platforms, behind their earthworks. These carriages have a peculiar construction, allowing the elevation of the guns to an angle of forty-five degrees.

THEIR CALIBRE.

The heaviest of these guns throw seventy pound shells, while many others only throw twelve pound projectiles. They have, besides, two mortars, throwing 300 pound shells.

RANGE OF THE BATTERIES.

The range of the batteries at St. Cloud, Boulogne and Garches is from three to five kilometres, and can reach as far as the west and southwest corners of Mont Valerien. The range of those at Meudon, the Bois de Meudon and Clamart is from four to five kilometres, and will reach forts Issy, Vanves and Montrouge.

FRANCE WORKS BETWEEN ST. DENIS AND MONT VALERIEN.

There are no German troops in the peninsula of Gonesville, which is wholly occupied by the French, who have completed their strong works at Courbevoie, Colombes and Gonesville by filling the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis.

The nearest German works to these posts are at Houilles, Chateau and Carrières-St. Denis. Between Mont Valerien and the fort of Issy the French have completed, armed and are occupying five new strong works at Molematt, Boulogne, Billancourt, Point du Tour and Molematt.

ARMAMENT OF THE FRENCH FORTS.

All the French forts are armed with 6.5, 7.5, 9 and 10.5-inch guns, ranging from 7,925 to 9,000 yards and throwing from 7.5-pound to 200-pound shells. The Prussian batteries at Clamart and Meudon are subject to a double line of fire from the French forts. The weight and range of the French guns are greater than those of any batteries the Prussians have yet planned.

ITEMS FROM VERSAILLES.

A telegram from Versailles dated yesterday gives the following items of news:—

The loss of the second division of the infantry corps on the 26th ult. was thirty-four officers and 440 men.

Fort Mont Valerien fired actively last evening and this morning, but without doing any damage whatever.

M. Thiers reports nothing new from Paris.

HOW MATTERS STAND.

A correspondent to-day interviewed a number of the Americans who just arrived from Paris, chiefly ladies. They all say that the condition of the city is excellent, and that the spirit of the people is unshaken. There is abundant fresh meat to last until December 15, and other provisions until January 31. The confidence of the people in the government was unshaken. The attempts of the "reds" to foment trouble resulted in ridiculous failures.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Refugees from Paris say the Parisians are greatly discouraged at the state of anarchy into which the war has thrown the country, and they long for any event that may bring the evil to an end.

ATTACK AND REPULSE.

During the darkness of the night the enemy sought to attack the advanced posts. The artillery of the reserves, with shells from the forts, caused them to retire after a heavy bombardment.

EVACUATION OF THE PRISONERS.

The intrigues for the restoration of the Bonapartists, which had been made known by foreign journals, had disgusted the Parisians. The *Journal Le Peuple Francais* alone defends the Emperor.

DISMISSED—AND WHY.

Molte, the Mayor of the Eleventh arrondissement, who prohibited all religious teaching in the public schools, was dismissed by the government in disgrace.

GENERAL PARIS ITEMS.

Skirmishes on the northern and eastern fronts of the city result in decided advantages for the French. The Boulevard du Prince Eugene has been named Boulevard Voltaire. The statue of the Prince has been replaced by that of Voltaire.

The Stock Exchange brokers have given Trochu 30,000 francs to purchase six cannon.

Cuvillier, the sculptor, was killed at the battle of Roell, and Leroux and Vibert, painters, were wounded.

The French had ninety cannon at the battle of Chevilly and ninety-four at that of Ruell.

The bells of the churches had been offered to the government, but refused.

## THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

#### TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Public Anxiety with Regard to the Capitulation of Metz.

London, Nov. 2, 1870.

Special HERALD telegrams, dated in Berlin yesterday evening, report that the delay which has occurred in completing the Prussian occupation of Metz has given rise to disquieting rumors among the people of the Prussian capital.

The delay is due simply and only, however, to the extensive preparations which are absolutely necessary to be made for the safe transport of the French prisoners to Germany.

The terms of the capitulation will be compiled with in very particular.

Consequences of the Capitulation—Prussian Trophies and Spoils—The French Generals Who Were Made Prisoners—Immense Supply of War Material Taken—Regimental Classification of the French—Eagles and Standards Handed Over—Valuable Acquisition of Cannon and Mitrailleuses—Distribution and Location of the Prisoners.

London, Nov. 2, 1870.

Special telegrams for the HERALD reporting further particulars of the fall of Metz have been received in this city. The advices are dated in Berlin

on the 29th of October, in the evening, and supply the following interesting information from Prussian official sources, viz:—

The men of the French Guards have capitulated at Metz; also the Second Army corps, which was commanded by General Frossard at the commencement of the war; the Third Army corps, under General De Cam; the Fourth Army corps, under General Ladmirault; and the Sixth Army corps, under command of Marshal Canrobert.

Marshal Leboeuf surrendered among the prisoners. REGIMENTAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAPTIVES.

The prisoners taken by the Prussians in the fortress included sixty-seven regiments of French infantry, thirty battalions of Chasseurs a Pied, eighteen fourth regimental (reserve) and depot battalions, and thirty-six regiments of cavalry.

The cavalry force was made up of ten regiments of cuirassiers and mounted guides, eleven regiments of line dragons, two regiments of lancers, three regiments of hussars, six regiments of French regular chasseurs, three regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique and six depot squadrons of different arms of the mounted service.

BATTAL OF GREAT GUNS.

The Germans got also in the place 115 field batteries of cannon and seventeen batteries of mitrailleuses.

EAGLES.

The whole force of the garrison carried sixty-nine eagles for infantry standards and thirty-eight eagles for cavalry.

The standards were taken also.

GENERALS.

Among the prisoners who had been serving in Metz during the siege were forty generals of division and 100 brigadier generals.

OF THE LINE.

Of the rank and file 90,000 healthy French prisoners will be marched into North Germany for custody, and 50,000 captives distributed through the territory of the South German States.

INVALIDS.

The sick and wounded French will be billeted in equal numbers in the hospitals and on the people, in private dwellings, of North and South Germany.

The Capitulation of Metz Reported from Berlin—Terms of the Surrender—German Rule for the Vanquished French—The Military Power Completely Neutralized—Private Property Respected—No Reaction Permitted—The Death Penalty for Recusants—Martial Law—Food Supply.

London, Nov. 2—Noon.

A special telegram for the HERALD, dated in Berlin yesterday evening, reports quite a variety of interesting matter relative to the progress and probable consequences of the war, with additional advices concerning the capitulation of Metz. I forward the contents of the despatch in the following order, viz:—

ITEMS FROM THE FIELD.

The HERALD correspondent says:—The negotiations which have been conducted between North and South Germany at Versailles are progressing in a very favorable manner.

The King of Prussia, as I have already informed you by cable telegram, will probably assume the title of Emperor of Germany at an early day.

The railway bridge between Kehl and Straßburg, which was almost destroyed at an early period of the war, has been repaired, indeed almost rebuilt, by the Prussians.

Siege operations have been commenced at New Breisch.

Wooden huts have been sent forward for the use of the Prussian troops serving before Paris.

The Prussian landwehr brigade, which has hitherto been on duty in front of Metz, will be, now that the fortifications have been dismantled, and the moment home, as their services are not required longer by the country.

The French news which has been circulated alleging a defeat of the Germans at Montbeliard is a pure invention, fabricated for temporary effect, as the German forces have never penetrated to Montbeliard, but on the contrary marched to Dijon, which place they captured.

The German geographical names and titles have been reintroduced by official order into the territories of Lorraine and Alsace.

SURRENDER AFTER METZ.

A special HERALD telegram, dated at Saarbrück on the 31st of October, reports as follows:—The German troops entered the fortress of Metz at one o'clock to-day. The French troops, after having evacuated the place, marched to the village of Grey, where they surrendered their arms to the Prussians. Twenty-five thousand of them were then marched by the Chasseurs to Ars laqueux, where they were encamped in front and around a battery of Prussian guns. These Frenchmen are en route to Germany. They are drafted in equal numbers each day and each detachment marched alternately on foot towards the frontier.

METZ TERMS.

The following are the terms of the treaty of capitulation of Metz which was signed on the 29th of October, at Fereat, by Generals Jarras and Steibell on behalf of the French and German commanders-in-chief:—

The paper sets forth:—

First—The French army under command of Marshal Bazaine are declared prisoners of war.

Second—The fortress and town of Metz, with the forts and munitions of war, provisions and everything else found in the place, which may be the property of the French, shall be given up to the German army, and delivered in the condition in which it was found the first day of the capitulation.

Third—On the Saturday next following, at midday, the forts at St. Quentin, Flappeville and the remaining forts and post Meuse shall be surrendered to the German troops.

Fourth—At the hour of ten o'clock the same day Prussian officers of the artillery and engineer corps shall be admitted into all the forts in order that they may take possession of the works, the magazines and draw all charges from the mines.

Fifth—The French arms, all army material, flags, caissons, mitrailleuses, fourgon and ammunition of all kinds, shall be given up to the German army, and delivered immediately to the German commissioners.

Sixth—The French troops in Metz, after surrendering, to be conducted, without arms, by regiments or regimental corps, in military order to some fixed place, to be indicated by the Prussians.